

GV 722

1916

.U4

Copy 2

Hollinger Corp.
pH 8.5

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

21.5. Congress HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1911, 11 o'clock a. m.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a. m., Hon. William A. Rodenberg in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has been called to give certain gentlemen who are interested in H. R. 32176, introduced by Mr. Howland, an opportunity to be heard on the bill. While there is not a quorum of the committee present, we have an official stenographer with us, and the hearings will be taken down and made available for the use of the members of the committee.

I will ask Mr. Howland, who introduced the bill, to designate the gentlemen who are to speak. Mr. Howland, I suppose, will speak first himself.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL HOWLAND, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the gentlemen who are here this morning to appear before the committee, we wish to express our thanks for the courtesy extended to us in giving us a hearing at this late hour in the session.

The bill to which we specifically call your attention this morning is simply an authorization. It does not carry any appropriation. It authorizes an appropriation on two contingencies. Those contingencies are, first, that the city of Cleveland shall provide a stadium where these games are to be held, at the expense of the city of Cleveland, without expense to the Federal Government. The second contingency is that the international committee, composed of representatives of the Olympic Games Commissions throughout the world, shall, at its meeting at Budapest, to be held in May, award the games to the United States. Unless both of those contingencies happen, then the authorization in this bill can never attach. It will be necessary for representatives of the United States to attend this meeting at Budapest and present the claims of the United States to this international committee. In order to afford them argument, and in order to enable them to make a presentation of the claims of the United States, we want to show to the international committee that the United States has authorized an appropriation and recognized the international character of this proposed athletic contest.

The situation in regard to the United States is simply this: So far as the athletic associations of the United States are concerned, the question of the place of holding the games in the United States has already been determined by the National Athletic Association of the

United States at its meeting held November 21, 1910. It is decided, so far as the United States are concerned, that the games shall be held in Cleveland.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are held in this country?

Mr. HOWLAND. Yes. The only proposition now is to get the international committee, which meets at Budapest, to award the games to the United States.

The details in connection with the history of the Olympic Games Association—not its early history, Mr. Chairman, but its recent history, the history of its revival, as it might be called—will be presented by Mr. George N. Schneider, secretary of the Olympic Games Commission, who will explain to the committee the steps that have been taken along the lines indicated. I now have the pleasure of introducing Mr. George N. Schneider, of Cleveland, who will address the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be very glad to hear Mr. Schneider.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE N. SCHNEIDER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Howland has gone into details in regard to the preamble that has led up to our asking for this appropriation.

I simply wish to say that I do not believe this committee, or, in fact, many of the people interested in amateur athletics in this country, realize the importance that amateur athletic sport and physical training is achieving in this country.

Last year this country spent over \$73,000,000—those figures are secured authentically from various reliable sources—in the maintenance of various sports, such as baseball, tennis, golf, football, rowing, and all the other things that go with clear amateur athletic sports. We have in this country to-day a permanent investment of \$110,000,000 covering athletic property, baseball plants, athletic clubs, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. \$110,000,000.

These baseball plants, athletic clubs, golf links, tennis courts, yachting associations, and the various forms of sport would be included in the competition to take place at this international Olympic.

I might say that this international Olympic is set for every four years, and the date can not be advanced or set back a year. That has been decided years ago. It must be held in 1916. The various features in connection with the impetus that will be given to all athletic sports in this country by holding the games here will be covered by another gentleman who will follow me a little later in addressing the committee.

I simply wish to say that it is impossible to overestimate the interest that these games would have to this country in connection with athletic training among our youth, in the way of furthering clean amateur athletic sports. Professionalism in no way enters into these competitions. They are simply competitions in the realm of amateur sports for cups and various trophies of that kind.

I would like to give a brief review showing the magnitude of this subject.

It is estimated that last year 30,000,000 people attended ball games in this country alone. That shows the interest our country is taking.

From the time our youth start in the public schools—Rev. Mr. Moran will address you, showing the trend of public thought along the line of physical training in their schools—up to the time they go to college, the Young Men's Christian Associations and the Young Women's Christian Association gymnasiums, the athletic clubs, and other similar institutions accentuate the interest taken generally in amateur athletic sports. This tendency is so great that I think the time will come when that influence is bound to have national recognition, just as it has local recognition, through municipal playgrounds, and so on. The tendency all along indicates that the time has come when we must have more attention paid to physical training; and that could not in any way be more emphasized, or have a greater impetus given to it, than by having these international games come to the United States in 1916. The reason why Cleveland was decided upon at the national convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, held in New York on November 5, was that we are located practically within one night's ride of half of the population of the United States, and we also are within 15 to 20 hours' ride of 50,000,000 people. The water sports in connection with these international Olympic games—yachting, motor boating, and so on—are a very important item. We have Lake Erie within 500 yards of our business section. We have two or three natural locations for amphitheaters which would be within 4 miles of our business center, with the best possible transportation facilities. Those are our natural and geographical advantages for the games.

Another feature that I think the committee should take into consideration is this—the matter of international pride. We are going to have competition in getting these games. As I understand, Germany, Italy, and Russia have applied. They have filed applications, together with that of the United States, for these games. I think it should be a matter of national pride to us to try to bring the games to this country, because the United States proved at the London games that we have the best athletes, as we have the best of everything when we come to compete with European powers in any way. The interest taken in this country would be such that at least 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 people would attend these games.

It may be asked "How will you house these people? How will you take care of them?" We have now in Cleveland a population of 600,000, but we are growing at the rate of 40,000 people a year; so that will give us 800,000 people at least in 1916. These sports would cover, undoubtedly, six weeks. There will be weeks set aside for the water sports—yachting, motor boating, and so on—and people from all over the country who are interested in those things would come for that one week. The next week would be set aside, say, for automobiling, motor cycling, and aviation. That would attract an entirely different class of enthusiasts. In that way, in every week there would be a different line of competition on the program, which would give practically a floating attendance. So that in that way the problem of taking care of the people in Cleveland would be obviated in a way that would not be possible if all of the competitions had to be crowded into a single week.

These games have been held once in the United States, in 1904, at St. Louis. In 1908 London had them. In 1912 Stockholm, Sweden, will have them.

The idea of the international Olympic commission in having this meeting a year previous to the 1912 Olympic is to give whatever country shall be awarded these games an opportunity to send a committee to Stockholm to familiarize themselves with the manner and method of conducting the games, which will be a big advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you a question. What is the membership of this Amateur Athletic Union in the United States?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The Amateur Athletic Union covers every State in the Union. All amateur athletic organizations—that is, clubs in the various other forms—are affiliated with that organization. It is the parent organization of amateur athletics in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the membership, approximately?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. They have registered with them 22,000 adult athletes. New York alone has what they call a public-school athletic association, which has affiliated with it 150,000 school children. That is just one. These games are conducted under the auspices of the amateur athletic union, thus showing the wide scope of the organization.

Mr. NELSON. Are you familiar with the conditions in the local States?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. In Wisconsin, what athletic associations are affiliated with this organization?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The Milwaukee Association, and a number of minor organizations. I had a letter saying they would be glad to lend their aid.

Mr. NELSON. Only the Milwaukee Athletic Club?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. No; there are a number of them.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like an idea as to the national scope of the organization.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. A gentleman who will follow me will give the statistics in regard to that. It seems that the time is ripe when the United States should have these international games, for the reason that we have the best facilities to take care of them, the interest is greater here than in any other country in clean amateur athletic sports, and when these games come here we will hold them in a way that will give honor to our country. Our athletes will give an account of themselves. It is a movement in line with the interest being taken in amateur athletic sports throughout this country and this movement would receive the greatest stimulus from holding these international games in the United States.

Mr. LANGLEY. We had them here in 1904, did we not?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. At St. Louis; yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. Would it not be rather difficult for us to get them again?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. I think not, for this reason; because of the great interest being taken in amateur athletics in this country, and because of the fact that our athletes have been so prominent in competition at London, and on account of the strong team that we will send to Stockholm. We will have some contest on hand undoubtedly, in order

to secure the games for this country; but I think we have a splendid chance of getting them.

The CHAIRMAN. You said the games were held in St. Louis in 1904. Were they successful?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. They were successful from the standpoint of attendance; yes, sir, at the St. Louis Exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Government at that time give them any aid?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The games were held incidentally to the exposition held at St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not recall the circumstances now, and I want to know whether there was any part of the appropriation that was made for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition set apart for this purpose?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. I do not know whether it was specifically a part of the appropriation that was set aside, but some of it was used for those games—quite an amount of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way that you could get that information definitely for this committee?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Undoubtedly; we can get it.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. There was a document or pamphlet issued by the department of physical culture in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and I think it is contained in that late report of the Louisiana Exposition. I will look it up.

The CHAIRMAN. The official report?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. Yes.

Mr. COVINGTON. Is there any one here representing your association who would be prepared to discuss the question whether the Federal Government has any constitutional authority to make an independent appropriation for holding a purely athletic gathering of this kind. That is a serious proposition in connection with all financial appropriations and bills of that sort. I think that is what the chairman was driving at. Was there any specific appropriation in the Louisiana Purchase appropriation set aside for the definite use of athletic games? Was there an appropriation bill, which, when it left Congress, carried with it a specific provision that a certain number of hundreds of thousands of dollars of money should be used for the maintenance of games?

I am not asking that in a hostile spirit. I am pretty actively interested in athletics myself; but I do want to know that, because I think it is an important matter in this connection.

Mr. HOWLAND. The question suggested by Mr. Covington, of Maryland, opens up a very broad question which I would prefer not to take up now; perhaps because I am not prepared.

Mr. COVINGTON. I do not want to urge it; but we would probably have to have that information before we get through thrashing the bill out.

Mr. HOWLAND. I would say, in passing, that we do provide by appropriation for the cultivation of wheat, and we do provide money for the killing of the boll weevil and things like that, large sums of money annually, and it would strike me, if these appropriations are warranted under the Constitution, that an appropriation to cultivate an improved brand of young manhood ought also to be permissible. [Laughter.]

Mr. NELSON. What you want of this committee is authorization?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. An authorization is all we are asking for.

Mr. NELSON. What you want is finally the appropriation. You want an authorization from this committee?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. It is not merely, then, the sanction of the Congress or anything of that kind?

Mr. HOWLAND. No; we want an authorization of this committee on which we can base an application for an appropriation when certain contingencies have happened.

Mr. NELSON. And this money is to be used to defray expenses?

Mr. HOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. At Cleveland?

Mr. HOWLAND. Yes; transporting these athletes from Germany, France, and England, and so on. All that has to be paid.

Mr. NELSON. How much admission do you charge on occasions like that?

Mr. HOWLAND. I do not know the details.

Mr. NELSON. Would not that be self-sustaining?

Mr. HOWLAND. If it is, then the appropriation never will be spent.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. The receipts for the attendance are affected by the fact that for the swimming, rowing and boating, and all of the outdoor sports, aviation, and so on, you can not charge an admission; and the same is true of the Marathon race, that 500,000 people saw in England. You can not get a dollar for those things, because they are out where everybody can see them.

Mr. NELSON. Do you know whether foreign countries in which the games have been held have appropriated moneys to aid them?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. I could not answer that.

You spoke about the appropriation for St. Louis. They had to spend a part of their appropriation for erecting the stadium there, and they built a large gymnasium on the exposition grounds that was left there for the use of some college. It was said at the time to be the finest equipped gymnasium in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The question Mr. Nelson propounded just now is a very important one, and there should be some one present who can answer that.

Mr. HOWLAND. I wish to introduce a letter received from Gov. Harmon, of Ohio, to whom the association is applying for assistance. We expected him to be here to-day in advocacy of this proposition. Our representatives were received very enthusiastically by the governor. I will introduce this letter and ask that it be printed in the record. It reads as follows:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, February 6, 1911.

DEAR MR. SCHNEIDER:

Replying to your kind letter of the 4th instant, I am very sorry that I shall not be able to go to Washington with you. However, you may say to everybody who would care to know it that I am heartily in sympathy with your movement, as I told you when I saw you here.

Very truly, yours,

JUDSON HARMON.

Mr. GEO. A. SCHNEIDER,

Secretary Cleveland Olympic Commission, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. HOWLAND. The city of Cleveland has appointed an Olympic games commission to take care of the Cleveland end of this proposition. It is to provide a stadium without expense to the Federal Government, a stadium which will have to accommodate 50,000 or 60,000 people; and to explain that phase of the situation I will introduce Mr. Henry R. Gall, of Cleveland, secretary to the mayor.

STATEMENT OF HENRY R. GALL, OF CLEVELAND.

Mr. GALL. One of the provisions of this bill is that Cleveland shall provide a stadium for the games. The city council at its last meeting adopted a resolution in which it gave its moral support or the moral support of the city of Cleveland to that proposition. But it is impossible, under our local regulations and laws, to make any appropriation at this time, until we are assured that the game will come to the city.

Public sentiment is very much aroused, and the sentiment there is overwhelmingly in favor of an appropriation of that kind by the city. The resolution which was adopted by the city council I have here, and it reads as follows:

Whereas an Olympic games commission has been appointed by the mayor of the city of Cleveland to carry into effect the resolution adopted by the national convention of the amateur athletic union of the United States at a meeting held in the city of New York on November 21, 1910, designating Cleveland as the next place within these United States as the city to entertain the Sixth International Olympic Games contingent upon their being awarded to the United States; and

Whereas all the civilized countries throughout the world are taking a more active interest in athletics and Olympic commissions are maintained in the United States, Germany, England, France, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Roumania, Switzerland, Australia, and Turkey; and

Whereas the holding of the Olympic games in the United States will be an event of international importance and would create a widespread interest in athletics generally and give an impetus to athletic training; and

Whereas 3,000 of the world's greatest athletes would contend at these games for honor, and the games would be attended by hundreds of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world; and

Whereas the International Olympic Commission has decided to inaugurate a series of five art competitions which will be a new, and should prove a most valuable and interesting feature, at the Sixth Olympias in 1916, these being along the lines of sculpture, architecture, painting, music, and literature, for works inspired by athletic sport and physical progress; and

Whereas the International Olympic Commission having the ultimate decision as to the place where the games shall be held meets at Budapest, Hungary, on May 20, 1911; and

Therefore be it resolved by the council of the city of Cleveland, That the efforts of the mayor and the commission appointed by him to bring the Olympic games to Cleveland are hereby cordially approved and indorsed.

Our engineering department is now preparing plans for a location for the stadium, and the public word of the city and the mayor and the officials of the city is given to raise this money necessary to meet all local expenses; and, as Mr. Schneider has explained, the city is in every way equipped to take care of the attendance that may come to the games.

I do not think there is anything that I can add, except to emphasize the fact that Cleveland is ready and anxious to do its full part

in meeting all expenses incident to the games, outside of the expenses of people from foreign countries.

Mr. HOWLAND. I will next introduce to the committee Rev. Francis T. Moran, representing the national Catholic educational association.

STATEMENT OF REV. FRANCIS T. MORAN, OF CLEVELAND.

Rev. MORAN. Judging from the trend of the remarks that have been so far made I am impressed that there may be considerable repetition, and I am reminded somewhat of the experience that a speaker had when he was addressing an audience in which there was an Irishman present; and when he got through, after having put them solemnly to sleep, the Irishman was the lone auditor that was awake, and the speaker came to him seeking consolation, and said to him:

I notice that you took in very carefully what I had to say. What is it that impressed you most?

The Irishman replied:

Your perseverance.

The speaker said:

How is that?

The Irishman replied:

Why, the way you kept repeating the same thing over and over again.

[Laughter.]

I do hope that we shall not repeat what has been said, and yet I am afraid that I will, and undoubtedly those who will come after me will be saying some of the things that have been said by me.

The primary consideration of government, it would seem to me, is, as Mr. Howland said, to cultivate men and women; and the purpose of athletic organizations is to help in this.

I am concerned more, of course, about the moral side of the men and women, and yet moral and physical well-being are somewhat closely related. It has been said that a sound mind should accompany a sound body; and I believe that, as cleanliness is next to godliness, so also a good physical man is the best preparation for a good moral man. There need not necessarily be a connection, but there is apt to be a connection.

At any rate, when you have provided a good, clean physical man you have laid the foundation for a high standard of morality; and if it does not follow, it is his own fault.

We find that at the present time people have awakened very much to the necessity of physical development. All our educators have taken up that idea, and they are working on it, not only in the public schools, but also in the parochial schools.

As has been said, I have the honor to be connected with the Catholic Educational Association in an official capacity, which holds its conventions annually, and which speaks for perhaps more than 1,000,000 Catholic school children; to be precise, about a million and a quarter.

While our means are not as large as we would desire to carry on the work that we have in view, still we try as far as possible also to encourage clean athletics. In our colleges, of course, that is done, the same as in other colleges, and practically without going to excess. In the city of New York, as has been remarked, there are 600 public

schools; there are 24 districts; and altogether there is a membership of 150,000 scholars in the association.

It has been found that these scholars are benefited very much in their studies because of their devotion to the athletic side of education. It is made a premium for the scholar in his class work to be allowed to take part in athletics. Those who fall below a certain standard are not allowed to engage in athletics. They must qualify in their studies before they are permitted to participate in the athletics. It has been found, as a matter of experience, that some 80 per cent of them who attended in this way have received the necessary percentage at school to qualify them for membership in the athletic association.

Where scholars fall behind in their studies it has been found that it is an incentive to them, to spur them on to renewed activity, to hold before them this membership, that they may participate in the games.

The establishment of departments of hygiene has become common in all the schools, as you gentlemen are aware, and wherever it is possible, of course, even aside from the physiological class, there is being taught the essentials for the care of the body, the care of the teeth, the care of the eyes, and then, beyond that, the development of the muscles.

All this would seem to argue, in line with what I said in the beginning, that people are becoming awake to a realization of the necessity of a full development of manhood if we are to have the best citizenship. What we are all concerned in is a high standard of citizenship.

It would appear that the holding of athletic games such as are proposed at this time, this Olympiad in our State, or, to make it general, in the United States, would immediately center the attention of all our educators and of all people in general upon this important subject, and that it will arouse an enthusiasm at this time, which would seem to be the psychological moment for it. The whole country would discuss the meeting, and many of our children would vie with the older athletes in competition, in order that they might come up to the standard that would fit them afterwards, perhaps, for participation in such games themselves. We have all seen the example of the playing of ball, and what an effect it has had upon the rising generation. Go to any vacant lot in our cities and you will find young America there cultivating the playing of ball. I suppose, really, that there is no healthier, cleaner sport than ball. And what is true of ball is true of athletics in general. Those who are engaged in the sport have their minds free from contaminating influences. The cultivation of athletic sports which are uplifting is a power for good antagonistic to the propagation of influences which are contaminating.

In connection with what I am saying it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the International Olympic Commission has decided to inaugurate a series of five art competitions, which will be new and should prove a most valuable and interesting feature at the Sixth Olympiad in 1916. These will be along the lines of sculpture, architecture, painting, music, and literature for works inspired by athletic sports and physical progress. So that you see the purpose

such a meeting has in view is comprehensive; it does not simply mean physical development, but it means development along artistic lines.

The old Greek understood well the value of manhood. The stadium of Greece, near the river Eleusis, or the stream Eleusis, as it is at the present time, was the center of their highest development of citizenship, and there the athletes of the country came and contended.

If we want to have a citizenship that shall be strong and virile, that shall be able to meet the contingencies of the times, we must develop something beyond the factory product. We should develop that which tends toward the highest instincts of man. And it seems to me that a meeting such as we have in view would do a great deal to advertise this movement and to cause the country to take an interest in it.

Mr. HOWLAND. I will next introduce ex-Mayor John H. Farley, of Cleveland, who will address the committee.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. FARLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. FARLEY. I do not know whether there is anything for me to say to the committee on the subject after the able talks you have had from the other gentlemen present. Oratory is not in my line. I never had the disease [laughter], but, as a lifelong citizen of Cleveland, I do not like to have this proposition put on the narrow grounds that we are representing Cleveland. While I have a great love for my native city, I feel that this is a bigger question. I would not come here on such narrow grounds as that. But as a citizen of the United States, our great old Republic, that has not been a failure for a moment of its existence, notwithstanding we have attacks of reformation and muckraking and the like [laughter], I come before you in behalf of this proposition as a broad question, one in which the entire country is interested.

And there is another side of it that might interest you all that I do not think has been dwelt upon. Of course a statesman never has his ear to the ground. I have fooled around a little in politics in my life, and I know that a statesman never has his ear to the ground, but the newspaper people keep their ears to the ground pretty closely. They know where the dollars come from when they cultivate subscriptions and patronage, and I want to call your attention to the fact that there is not a large daily paper in the United States printed to-day without two or three pages every day devoted to these sports or pastimes. It is the recreation and pastime of the people. The subject must be one of great interest to the people at large, or that sort of space would not be devoted to it by that class of business which keeps its ear close to the ground. Our State, we have assurances, will aid in the matter. A joint resolution is about to be introduced, or has been introduced, to set aside an appropriation—providing we succeed in bringing these games to this country—an appropriation of \$50,000. We expect it will cost us from \$150,000 to \$200,000 to make the necessary preparation to do credit to the meeting.

I want to say again that I feel that it is not a Cleveland measure. Cleveland simply went into the contest with the other cities and, for various reasons, logical or otherwise, won out. It is now a question of whether the United States shall have these games or whether some other country shall have them in 1916.

The pastime feature of it is worth consideration—fostering outdoor, healthful pastime; not necessarily making athletes of everybody. You know how our population turns out for these healthful pastimes. I would not be surprised if some of you gentlemen would take a sneak from the public office occasionally to see a ball game and the like. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule, we have difficulty in keeping a quorum of the House when there is an interesting series of ball games being played. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARLEY. You get out there in the air, and get a rest; and this outdoor pastime or recreation is a splendid thing.

Again, there is a greater necessity to-day for this sort of development, through the medium of athletic games, by reason of the lack of the old-fashioned exercises that people used to get. For instance, you have the telephone. It may grow you a big ear, but it will not develop your legs any. There is the "lift," as you call it, and you do not have to climb upstairs any more. You take a taxicab and a street car instead of walking, and the people are not exercising or developing as they were at an earlier date, making this sort of thing necessary and desirable, and making it require the attention of those who are interested in the welfare of humanity generally.

That is about all I have to say on the subject, generally. I thank you.

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to have my colleague, Congressman Cassidy, address the committee.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. H. CASSIDY.

Mr. CASSIDY. I do not know that I have anything special to add to the record at this time, except to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the city of Cleveland, where the great burden of conducting this Olympiad will fall, is heartily, thoroughly, and strongly interested in this matter, and I am sure will do its part.

I was very much impressed by the remarks of Mr. Farley, calling attention to the fact that probably in the early days they had opportunities for physical development that we do not have at the present time. I think that the mere appearance of Mr. Farley at this time shows what they could do in the earlier days in the way of growing good-sized, strong men.

The interest taken in the Olympic games at London in 1908 by this country, I think emphasized very strongly the interest that would be taken in other parts of the world in the Olympic games to be held in the United States in 1916. At that time, you know, the people all over the United States were interested in those games in London. We followed them very closely, because of the great success of the American athletes there. And I am quite sure that if the games are held here in 1916, the attention of the other parts of the civilized world will be directed to the United States; that their attention will be called quite as strongly to us as ours was in 1908 to the London games. And so the matter of calling the attention of the world to the supremacy and the prowess of the United States in athletics will be advanced by the action of this committee.

I want to add my word of indorsement to this bill, and I sincerely trust that the committee will report the bill favorably and very soon,

so that we may have an opportunity to secure the favorable action of the Congress at this session.

Mr. HOWLAND. I will next introduce Mr. William Schlobohm.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM SCHLOBOHM.

Mr. HOWLAND. State your official connections, please, for the information of the committee, Mr. Schlobohm.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. I am a member of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to try to add and to emphasize the world-wide attention that is given to athletics in connection with the Olympic games. The first Olympic games were held in 776 B. C., and they were continued for about 1,000 years, when they were dropped.

The first revival was held in 1896, at Athens. Those games were attended by royal heads from all over Europe. Seventy-four events were held and 901 entrants from all parts of the world participated.

The final result, if you count all the events, including athletics, lawn tennis, and so on, were: France first, with 92 points; England got 78; Greece 76; the United States 75; Germany 46; Italy 45; Switzerland 35; Denmark 25. Those results counted shooting, wrestling, weight lifting, and so forth. However, considering just the athletic events, the United States swept the boards, getting 11 firsts and 5 seconds out of 23.

The CHAIRMAN. Including what sort of events?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. Running, jumping, and weight throwing. But in the wrestling and shooting and lawn tennis, and so forth, the other countries had sent complete teams, whereas the United States only was able to specialize.

The revival of 1900 was held in Paris. It seems that in France they did not take much interest in connection with it, and they never do when it is in connection with a great exposition; but there were 22 events held there, with 500 entrants from all over the world, and the United States there won 17 events of the 22.

The 1904 revival was held in St. Louis, at which place over 390 different events were contested. Some were closed to Americans and others were just for Indians and Filipinos and were closed to different foreign countries. But then they had also the international championships. They had 22 events, in which the United States won 20, Canada 1, and Greece 1.

In 1908 the revival was held in England. There were 115 athletic events of every description—running, jumping, weight throwing, archery, gymnastics, and so forth. There were 1,893 different competitors. They came from all parts of the world. The United Kingdom had 513; France, 216; Sweden, 169; the United States, 148; Holland, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Norway, Bohemia, Austria, Greece, Sweden, Australia, Russia, Switzerland and Turkey all had representatives.

There, the Olympiad ran for about six months. They had the summer sports, and then waited until October before they had la crosse and hockey, the winter sports.

For one race alone, the Marathon, it is estimated that 500,000 people lined up to see the contest. No admission fee could be charged to see the larger part of it, because it was along the roads.

They have the Marathons in this country, and the annual event which is held in Boston every April draws from 200,000 to 300,000 people, for which no admission fee can be charged. To be a Marathon it must be in the open country.

The Amateur Athletic Union, which is the parent body of all athletics in this country, have come unanimously to the front in favor of this proposition. There is no friction. All the athletes are satisfied. I am speaking for the athletes. I am one of them, and they are all willing and glad to have the games go to Cleveland.

Mr. Nelson asked, a little while ago, what other athletic associations were in his district. I will say I have that information in my office, and I will bring it over for the information of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you one of the competitors in England?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. No, sir; I was at St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. In what particular branch?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. In the Marathon.

In New York City they have public playgrounds, and in the one at One hundred and fifty-fifth Street I have seen athletic games there with 20,000 people watching them; and every Sunday morning one can see hundreds of working boys training in order that they may participate and compete in games.

Van Cortlandt Park, Sunday afternoons, will have 50,000 people playing there. I have seen 12 and 14 baseball games going on at once on this large field. Athletics can be called a moral uplift. A young man can not compete in athletics if he does not lead the right kind of life. If he does not live properly, he can not develop the stamina.

It develops enthusiasm to have these Olympic games. I remember when the 1908 games were going on in England boys would crowd around the telegraph office and tickers in Yonkers to hear the result of the games. The boys want to compete. In Yonkers, every Washington's Birthday they have a 2-mile race, and they had 200 entrants last year.

Mr. NELSON. I do not want you to think that I am not interested in athletics, because I am; but can anyone answer the question as to what foreign countries did in the way of defraying expenses in connection with these Olympic games?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. I will submit that later.

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. Townes will answer that when he addresses the committee a little later.

Mr. NELSON. Very well.

Mr. HOWLAND. I would like now to introduce Mr. Henry G. Penniman.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY G. PENNIMAN, OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. PENNIMAN. A question has been asked, gentlemen, as to the national character of the American Athletic Union. The statistics have been given in regard to athletics generally by some of the previous speakers. But in regard to that subject I desire to make this explanation: The Amateur Athletic Union is the official organiza-

tion which controls all the amateur athletic sports except those sports which of themselves are strong enough to take care of their particular sport, and then they organize their own particular branch, such as the Lawn Tennis Association, and they become connected with the Amateur Athletic Union in what we call allied bodies.

The Amateur Athletic Union, therefore, is made up not only of the track athletics, but the representatives at our annual meeting have delegates from all the various other allied sports.

The organization of the Amateur Athletic Union is national. Our arrangements are that we divide the United States into what we call associations. These associations have more than one State, usually. Practically all have. It depends a great deal on the density of the population.

The particular district which I represent, and I also speak as one of the board of managers of the A. A. U., is the South Atlantic district, which comprises Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and the two Carolinas.

The Amateur Athletic Union in its convention this fall had representatives from every local association, which is composed of various States at that meeting, and we unanimously decided, as far as we could, that these games should be held at Cleveland.

A question has also been asked as to whether the United States Government has the right to appropriate money specifically for this purpose. Mr. Covington asked that question and also said he was interested in athletics. I did not know that he was a member of any athletic club.

Mr. COVINGTON. I am not, because I do not happen to live in Baltimore. [Laughter.]

Mr. PENNIMAN. I know you are a good Eastern Shoreman. I did not know whether we had any life in the Eastern Shore in athletics, but I desire to call this to your attention:

Not being a lawyer I can not state positively, but I do know that within the District of Columbia, through your District commission, or whatever that branch of the Congress is, that you are allotting money to take care of the athletics in this District. You have a movement in this District, the same as we have in Baltimore, and as we have practically in all the large cities of the United States known by different names. The name that we apply in Baltimore is the "Public Athletic League," composed of an athletic association which gives games in all our public parks, which takes care of the athletics in the schools, and also takes care of the athletics in all of the parochial schools.

In Washington you have a movement of a similar nature. You will find that your District Commissioners are appropriating money for the building of the playgrounds or your athletic grounds in your public parks here in Washington.

You will find that you have an organization here which is employing the necessary men to take care of these parks. I do not mean the ground keepers, but the instructors, if I may use that term—the representative who is there at the fixed time not only to see that the boys play the games fairly, but that they keep good order.

I think that you will find the Government is, therefore, applying a certain amount of money in that direction. I know they are in Washington, in regard to the public parks.

I only want to say, as far as the association I represent is concerned, which comprises those four States, that we are heartily in favor of not only these games, but we are heartily in favor of having these Olympic games in Cleveland in 1916.

I thank you gentlemen, and I hope you will see fit to report this bill favorably, and I hope it will pass Congress.

Mr. COLLIER. I notice most of you gentlemen have dwelt several times on the word "amateur." There is no professional allowed to creep into these events at all, is there?

Mr. PENNIMAN. No. We handle that question in this way: I happen to be what might be called a judge in athletics. In other words, I am one of three men in our association who compose what we call the registration committee. The duties of the registration committee are these: When a man desires to compete, he fills out a blank. That blank asks certain questions as to his age, etc. We ask him if he has ever competed for money. If he has, we do not allow him to compete with our amateurs. Now, that comes up through this committee. If I was competing, and I had competed for money, there would be a protest, and that case would be regularly tried before the tribunal of which I happen to be a member. But we do not allow the professional to compete with our amateurs.

Mr. COLLIER. That is what I wanted to find out.

Mr. PENNIMAN. In other words, you will find there are some few professionals in this country, but there are very few. Take, for instance, the Marathon runners to-day, Hayes, Shrubbs, and those men, who are running at various armories, are running, of course, for money. They are paid so much for the various races, 15 and 20 miles, and so on. Men of that sort would not compete in these games.

As to the question of amateur standing in regard to these Olympic games: We have our standard in this country, and all of the athletes who compete have to come up to a certain requirement. The competitors in these games will have to be passed upon by a committee which is composed of representatives of practically all the civilized countries in the world.

Mr. NELSON. The other countries have to maintain the amateur standing?

Mr. PENNIMAN. Yes. There is no man in Greece or England who can come here except in that way.

It might be well to give a little experience of my own, if the committee has the time to listen to it. I went abroad in 1884, representing an international team from this country, to play lacrosse abroad. It seems that their rule at that time did not allow a man who used his hands to be an amateur. In other words, the English standard is higher than it is in this country, within certain degrees, because they do not allow the man who, for instance, works in a shop, or any man who makes his living by using his hands, to compete in the amateur class. They separate him from the man who makes his livelihood in other ways.

At that time I had been using my hands. I had been trying to make a living in a way, and I was order clerk in a hardware store. One of my duties was that I had to go when I had a list of orders all over this five-story building and get out grindstones or anything else that was ordered and get them down to the first floor and make up the order to ship them out.

When I got abroad I filled out the requested blank and, of course, told them exactly what I had done. They immediately said that I was a professional. [Laughter.] It was a very curious thing. It happened that one of the men had typhoid fever and we had just enough to make a team.

Fortunately I happened to know Earl Grey, who is one of the very prominent men in athletics, and it happened that he had been here shooting ducks with my father, and I happened to have met him personally. I wired him that I was in trouble at Liverpool and he came down to Liverpool, and from there they cabled the State Department or the ambassador and he took it up through the State Department, and from there to the various consulates in Baltimore; and it was finally determined that I was a good amateur and they allowed me to compete. But it shows the way they watch those things.

Mr. COVINGTON. I would like to ask a question in connection with this matter that may possibly eliminate other questions later on. How does the Amateur Athletic Union at the present time maintain the rule with regard to the maintenance of athletes?

The reason I ask that question is because when I was at the University of Pennsylvania we had a great deal of trouble there because we were one of the institutions that were repeatedly and continuously charged with surreptitiously maintaining athletes.

I want to ask you whether or not there are any men, for instance, whose occupation is augmented by employments given them by the various athletic clubs? The New York Athletic Club and the old Manhattan Club, I remember——

Mr. PENNIMAN. You are going back to my day. [Laughter.]

Mr. COVINGTON. I rather expect I can get back there. [Laughter.] They used, as you well know, in the days of Meyers and those fellows——

Mr. PENNIMAN. I have competed against him.

Mr. COVINGTON. There was that principle in force, if a man had a job at which he could not make more than \$700 or \$800 a year and he had some friends in the athletic association or in the club there, they would give him enough to keep him going in order that he might maintain his membership and compete. In other words, they were practically men who were maintained by those clubs in order that the club might enjoy the benefit of their remarkable athletic prowess when competitions came on.

What I want to know is whether or not that is permitted in any sense, and whether or not at Cleveland, if this proposition should go through, there will be permitted to compete there a class of fellows who, after all, are to a degree being maintained by virtue of the fact that they are first-class athletes?

Mr. PENNIMAN. I will answer that question, Mr. Covington. I will also see that the information is filed with the committee.

Mr. COVINGTON. You need not take that trouble. I will accept your statement on the matter, of course.

Mr. PENNIMAN. I will file a list of our rules, so that you will see exactly what they are.

We have strict rules in regard to any man who receives money. In the first place, we have limited the amount that we can give for prizes. In any athletic event the prizes that we can give are limited. In other

words, we have a certain set of medals. You can give cups. You can not give merchandise, even, in our athletics to-day, except in some rare cases, where it has to be approved before the games by this registration committee that I spoke of.

When you speak of paying the expenses of an athlete——

Mr. COVINGTON. No; I do not mean that.

Mr. PENNIMAN. I will take that up first. No man can get his expenses going from Baltimore to Washington, for instance, or vice versa, except through his club; and if he gets his expenses, the club is obliged to file the receipts, showing exactly where all that money was spent.

There is a rule which only allows him a certain amount of railroad fare and a certain amount of Pullman fare and a certain amount for his hotel fare. These items are very carefully looked into, to keep men from getting that remuneration which they are not entitled to.

Answering your question as to the practices which we have now, which are different from the good old practices when Meyers and those of his time were competing, we have adopted this rule: That any man who is connected with an athletic club can not compete. He might only be a bookkeeper, or he might be in the hat room, but as long as he is connected with that club he is prevented from competing in any amateur athletics. Of course a man who is an instructor for money is a professional; but I mean, a man can not retain a job in any athletic club and compete.

If a man receives money indirectly for competition, if it is found out, he becomes a professional.

As far as the rules are concerned, I think we have very effectually broken up that practice.

The University of Virginia, of which you spoke——

Mr. COVINGTON. It was the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENNIMAN. The University of Pennsylvania is also sending a team to a big set of games in Baltimore to-morrow night. They sent a relay team to compete against Cornell and Johns Hopkins. They will receive a certain amount of money for their expenses, but they will be obliged to turn in a list of the expenses, of exactly everything that was spent.

I will see that the rules in regard to this matter are filed with the committee, so that you can see just exactly what the provisions are.

Mr. HOWLAND. I will now introduce Mr. George F. Pawling, the second vice president of the National Amateur Athletic Association, of Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. PAWLING, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. PAWLING. I am afraid I will have to do what Father Moran said we were going to do, and repeat certain things, except that I shall go a little more into detail as to the organization that controls the athletics in this country, so that you may realize what the endorsement which has been given to this Olympic commission from the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States really means.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is, as Mr. Penniman has said, an organization composed of representatives of

active athletic bodies which are grouped into associations covering the entire territory.

When the organization was first formed the territories were naturally large, there being only a few really active centers at that time. But the organization as it has grown later has divided and subdivided those territories until now the entire United States is covered, and also at our last annual meeting, the Hawaiian Islands were also brought in under the sheltering arm of the Amateur Athletic Union.

These associations have delegates to the national body who meet once a year, and who have their representation throughout the year on the various committees for the government of athletics. The associations themselves have also a governing body known as the board of governors, which is made up of the representatives of clubs in the particular association. The association of which I am president is known as the Middle Atlantic Association and comprises the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey south of Trenton, and the State of Delaware. In that association we have at the present time, 51 organized athletic clubs, who represent over 50,000 members of the various clubs.

These clubs elect a member to the board of governors from each club. The board of governors have regular stated monthly meetings, and the association work is divided and put into the hands of committees. These committees not only take up the various questions of such sports as boxing, wrestling, track and field sports, fencing, and basket ball, and so forth, but we also have committees that take up the promoting of activity along the various allied lines. That is, the allied lines are grouped into leagues, who are also active members of our association.

In our association we have represented not only such active bodies as the Young Men's Christian Association and our athletic clubs, but we have the boys' clubs, and the church clubs, and the Catholic clubs. We have the factory athletic leagues, the department store athletic leagues, and we have various settlement works outside of the boys' clubs represented.

This work is all conducted by the committees under their charge, and they report every month to our board of governors.

So that the scope of the work that is taken charge of and controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is tremendous. It reaches all over the United States and into every department of work that is interested in amateur athletics.

We have municipal bodies that are appropriating all the time for the erection and maintenance of playgrounds, and we have the playground associations that are working in conjunction with us.

So that when we get down to the scope of the work that is covered by our organization, our indorsement not only means the athletic clubs of the United States, but it also means the allied bodies, and the various smaller bodies that are not allied to us which are members of the district association.

The indorsement of this organization means that the controlling body has practically given the word of everybody that is interested in athletics, through their representatives, that we believe we would like to have the Olympic games in the United States in 1916, and that we believe Cleveland is best fitted to conduct these games.

The question has been asked, what have the foreign countries been doing in connection with the support of these Olympic games? I can not answer that directly, or with practical knowledge, or with authority. But I am a member of the present Olympic committee of the United States for the Olympic games in 1912, and as a member of that committee am very much interested in the Stockholm games, and I have the privilege of acquaintanceship and association with a very bright and very prominent Swedish gentleman who is my neighbor, and he received from his country every month the Official Athletic Almanac, and in that—of course I do not read Swedish, but he tells me about it—are reported the activities in connection with the Olympic games of 1912.

I am informed by this gentleman that the Swedish Government are supporting the Olympic games of 1912. And they are not only supporting the Olympic games from the standpoint of putting money into them, but are also directing the activities. Sweden has led the world, probably, not even excepting Germany, in physical development. They provide in their public schools and in their high schools as part of the curriculum the work of athletics. And they have recognized the United States as being the leader in competitive athletics, by soliciting and engaging, somewhat over a year ago, one of the best physical directors in this country to go over and take care of the national team that was to represent Sweden in 1912. I am referring to Mr. Hirschberg, the former physical director of the New York and Irish-American Athletic Club, who has been engaged somewhat over a year ago and is now taking charge of the development of the national representatives of Sweden. As I say, my information is not direct, and I do not know it with authority, but I am informed by this gentleman who ought to know that the Government of Sweden is paying the expenses for this purpose. If that is true, they are going a great deal further than we ever think of asking our Government to go, because we do not ask the Government to develop the athletes, but we ask them simply to indorse this application of Cleveland, and I trust we will receive your approval.

MR. HOWLAND. The next speaker I propose to introduce is Mr. C. C. Townes, of Cleveland, and I have asked him to limit his remarks to the matter of national aid heretofore to Olympic games.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is a very important feature of this bill, the most important.

STATEMENT OF C. C. TOWNES, OF CLEVELAND.

MR. TOWNES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my affiliation with the athletic movement has been mainly on the athletic field, and the knowledge that I am about to attempt to communicate to you has been secured there.

You may know of James E. Sullivan, who was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, I believe, as official representative of the United States at the last Olympic games at London. In a conference that I had with him in New York, early in September, he told me that the King of Greece supported the Stadium and the Olympic game movement at Athens to the extent of \$350,000; and he also told me that the financing scheme of the Olympic games held at London was by an association headed by the most prominent sportsman of England,

Lord Desborough, who personally footed the bill to the extent of \$93,000, because of his having taken the initiative in bringing the games to London, and, seeing that they were getting in a bad way, together with Lord Lipton, who brings over the English competitors for the yachting races, and several other prominent English sportsmen, through an association of private individuals, footed the deficit.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any Government aid on the part of England?

Mr. TOWNES. There was no Government aid; and had it not been for the liberality and the sportsmanlike spirit exhibited by these prominent English citizens, the creditors of the movement, who furnished the transportation, provided the hotel accommodations, and so forth, would have lost all that they had put into it, or a great proportion of it.

Then, again, at Paris, without Government aid, but with Government sanction, the Olympic games went bankrupt, or the movement became a bankrupt one, and the creditors there suffered to a great extent. And in nearly all of these instances the games have been held in connection with some other large exposition or movement, so that the center of interest has not been specifically in the Olympic games, but in the world's fair or in the English convention that was held at London, or in some other way.

I think that the proposition that we are to submit will be on a little different footing than most of these movements along this line. At Cleveland there will be nothing but the Olympic games. There will be military maneuvers and certain military shooting honors, and, as some of the other speakers have suggested, there will be a large variety of competitions, but there will be nothing but these games, covering a period of some six months.

Mr. HOWLAND. Six weeks, you mean, do you not?

Mr. TOWNES. It covers a period of six months. There are successive competitions for six weeks. Then, for a period of 14 days, when the big athletic events are put on in themselves, there will be an enormous crowd. There were 200,000 people every day watching the contests at London for 14 days.

The question has been brought up as to the constitutionality of our being able to get an appropriation for this purpose. I do not know. I am not a student to that extent, but it seems to me if aid can be had for such expositions as Seattle, Jamestown, Buffalo, St. Louis, and other movements of a like nature, that we surely should be able to get some aid on a like scheme, because this is not only to be a domestic proposition, but one that will hold all the enthusiasm of the United States as these other movements have, and bring over all the enthusiasm of foreign countries, in this realm of amateur athletics, and I think even to as great an extent as ours has been shown in the foreign competitions that have been held heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me see the figures once more. How much did you say these two English sportsmen put up for these games?

Mr. TOWNES. \$93,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any other popular subscription on the part of the people or the citizens of London?

Mr. TOWNES. I mention that particularly because Mr. Sullivan told me that the deficit was raised by popular subscription.

The CHAIRMAN. That was merely the deficit—that \$93,000?

Mr. TOWNES. That was not the deficit, but that was the portion of the deficit that Lord Desborough became liable for because of his interest in signing papers in the movement generally.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any figures showing the cost of conducting these games in London? I mean as to what was the total expense connected with them?

Mr. TOWNES. Over \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask that is, if I understood the statement correctly, the city of Cleveland expects to raise from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the State of Ohio is expected to donate \$50,000.

Mr. TOWNES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to see if we could arrive at figures as to the amount necessary to finance this proposition.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. In London they allowed each one of these countries \$1,500 for their teams. The expense of transportation from Europe to this country will be a great deal larger, so that the expenses of conducting the games would be that much more on account of the additional distance.

The CHAIRMAN. London set aside \$1,500 for each team?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had 126 Americans participating in the games?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. One hundred and forty-eight.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was set apart, all told, for the participation of these 148 Americans?

Mr. TOWNES. Let me answer that. I might say that the expenses of the American athletes were partly raised by this subscription in England, and I think Mr. Sullivan, who was at that time president of the Amateur Athletic Union, raised something in the neighborhood of \$50,000 in this country to make up the difference between the expenses of our athletes and what the English Government afforded us.

The CHAIRMAN. Not the English Government?

Mr. TOWNES. Not the English Government, but the English Olympic commission.

The proposition is this, that we are going to be confronted by; Germany will be the main competitor for these games in 1916. If they come to this Olympic games commission and say: "We have \$500,000 that we will put up as security that the games will be conducted in the most efficient manner." The question put to the United States will be: "What have you to offer?" "We have \$200,000 for the stadium, \$50,000 from our State, and our Government has backed us to the extent of \$250,000. Then the question would be, other things being equal, who should be granted this contest? It is only upon that footing that we will be able to get the games for the United States. We can not get them without getting municipal, State and national help.

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not understand, then, that, so far as you know, any other Government has directly contributed, as is proposed in this bill?

Mr. TOWNES. Yes; positively. The sovereign power of Greece, vested in the King, granted this movement——

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that was his personal contribution?

Mr. LANGLEY. That was out of the funds already furnished the King.

Mr. NELSON. Did you say that Germany has made an appropriation, and that you have to compete with a \$500,000 appropriation from her?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; he is just anticipating that.

Mr. TOWNES. No; the Emperor of Germany has made a personal request to the international president of the Olympiad that the games be held in Germany.

Mr. LANGLEY. Has he made any recommendation to the Reichstag in favor of an appropriation for that purpose? Do you know anything about that?

Mr. TOWNES. No; I am not in a position to say.

Mr. COVINGTON. Are you able to file with this committee, assuming that they would be willing to consider favorably this bill, any statement which will show that the \$250,000 carried in this bill, added to the sum of money that is absolutely guaranteed by the city of Cleveland or the State of Ohio, will successfully finance the enterprise?

Mr. TOWNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. COVINGTON. In the recent controversy between San Francisco and New Orleans they demonstrated, by actual, existing, bona fide subscriptions, a sum of money necessary to finance the exposition. Can you show that you can finance this with the \$250,000?

Mr. TOWNES. Yes, sir; absolutely.

Mr. COVINGTON. I think you should file that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. COVINGTON. It should not be merely speculative, but it should include the transportation which you have referred to—the \$1,500 or whatever item will be necessary to bring the German and English and other teams over—and it should be shown that that \$250,000, plus whatever sum of money you have absolutely in sight, will finance successfully the entire Olympic games here.

Mr. TOWNES. If that is the only object in our way, we will get the appropriation.

Mr. COVINGTON. I did not say that. I say that would be an absolute essential to this committee's considering it.

Mr. TOWNES. There is no question but what we can show that.

Mr. COVINGTON. Do you not think that should be shown, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. TOWNES. With the help that we ask for, and with the help from the city and the State, the thing can be properly financed, not only with credit to the city and the State, but to the Nation's credit.

Mr. NELSON. As I understand it from your remark, on account of the fact that there has been more or less financial failure connected with these Olympiads in the past, you would now like to have an appropriation from the United States Government, so as to make certain that the prizes and the expenses of the foreign members, the foreign athletes, will be paid for?

Mr. TOWNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. That is the exact situation?

Mr. TOWNES. That is the exact situation.

If the games are ever to be held in the United States again, to my mind there is no question but what aid will have to be had from our Government.

The CHAIRMAN. On what do you base that? Were not the games successfully conducted at St. Louis?

Mr. TOWNES. No, sir; they were not properly managed.

The CHAIRMAN. Were not all the expenses paid? Was not the affair properly financed?

Mr. TOWNES. The situation there was this: They ran the Olympic games in connection with the World's Fair, and the possibilities of the Olympic games were overshadowed by the World's Fair, so that the games were merely one sideshow to the big circus. For that reason we can get no definite comparison between what the Olympic games should be and what they were at St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you say that, in your judgment, the games at St. Louis were a failure?

Mr. TOWNES. No; not at all. I say that in taking the proposition up of what happened at St. Louis——

The CHAIRMAN. You just made the remark that in order to have other successful Olympic games in this country you would have to have Government aid. I was wondering whether you figured out that the St. Louis games were a failure, and if so, on what you based your conclusion.

Mr. TOWNES. They were a failure financially, if that is what you mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; financially.

Mr. TOWNES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any bills left unpaid? Were not the competitors given the prizes they had honestly won? Or in what way was it a failure?

Mr. TOWNES. It was a failure in that the amount provided for bringing over the foreign athletes to this country was not sufficient to give the Olympic games an international importance. There were so few athletes from the other countries that it could not properly be termed an international Olympic.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recall now how many participated from the European countries?

Mr. TOWNES. We have a man here who was there.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. I have not the exact figures. There were 390 different events. Some were for the Filipinos, and some for the Indians who were there on the grounds. But for the international championships of 22 events I know that Germany, Hungary, Greece, and Canada were represented. Those foreign countries competed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not the others compete?

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. Because there was no appropriation sent out to bring the athletes here. The athletes who come can not afford to pay their own expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The association to which they belong pays their expenses.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. Yes. The competitors in these Olympic games are limited. In the last Olympiad each country was allowed 12 competitors, and could not exceed that in any event. The United States, with the money that they had sent to them from England——

\$1,500—with the amount of popular subscription, were able to make up a team so that they would have enough men for all events.

If Cleveland will build this stadium, as they will, and \$50,000 is authorized by the State of Ohio, and we can get the authorization of \$250,000 here, making \$300,000, we could then divide it up so that the 20 or 22 countries which are in the International Olympic Association will be able to send their full teams or the best possible teams.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the purpose of the Cleveland people to build the stadium by funds raised by popular subscription?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. No, sir; it will be done by an appropriation from our funds there—the park system. The municipality will defray all expenses. We have assurances from the mayor and the council to that effect. We believe from what the engineers state that it would cost \$150,000 to \$200,000 to put up a suitable stadium.

Mr. HOWLAND. On behalf of the gentlemen present, I wish to thank the committee for its courtesy and kindness extended to us in the hearing. I suppose the hearings will be printed as soon as possible?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CASSIDY. Several suggestions have been made during the hearing in regard to statements being filed for the information of the committee. I presume they will be filed.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I wish they would be furnished, especially those asked for by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. SCHLOBOHM. I will file with the clerk this afternoon a list of the various clubs throughout the country.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the committee adjourned.)

List of the various athletic clubs who are members of the Amateur Athletic Union.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Acorn Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Buffalo Launch Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J.	Catholic Athletic League, New York, N. Y.
Aranac Athletic Association, Harrison, N. Y.	Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Asbury Park Athletic Club, Asbury Park, N. J.	Cherry Field Club, Westchester, N. Y.
Atlantic Yacht Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Church Athletic League, New York, N. Y.
Atlas Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.	City Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
Bath Beach Swimming Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Clau-na-Gael, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bay Ridge Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Claremont Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
Binghamton Athletic Club, Binghamton, N. Y.	Clark House Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
Bohemian Gymnasium Sokol, New York, N. Y.	Cohoes Field Club, Cohoes, N. Y.
Boys' Club, New York, N. Y.	Commerce Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
Bridge City Athletic Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Company A, Tenth Regiment, Albany, N. Y.
Brighton Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, N. Y.
Bronx Church Club, New York, N. Y.	Cnyler Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dominican Lyceum, New York, N. Y.

- Educational Alliance Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
 Emerald Athletic Club, Westchester, N. Y.
 Etna Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Far Hills Athletic Club, Far Hills, N. J.
 Farmers' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Paterson, N. J.
 Finnish-American Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 First Division Naval Battalion, New Haven, Conn.
 First Regiment Athletic Association, Newark, N. J.
 Flatbush Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Fordham University Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
 Forty-second Separate Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Jersey City, N. J.
 Franklin A. C. of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y.
 Franklin Athletic Club, New Haven, Conn.
 German-American Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
 Glencoe Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Grace Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Harlem Evening High School A. A., New York, N. Y.
 Harlem Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
 Hastings Athletic Club, Hastings on the Hudson, N. Y.
 Hibernian Athletic Association, Hartford, Conn.
 Hibernian Athletic Association, New Haven, Conn.
 Hollywood Inn Athletic Association, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Holy Cross Lyceum, New York, N. Y.
 Hudson Guild A. A., New York, N. Y.
 Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Inter-Settlement A. A., New York, N. Y.
 Ionia Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jamaica Athletic Association, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Kings County Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Knickerbocker Rowing and Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J.
 Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lawrence A. C., Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
 Liberty A. C., Union Hill, N. J.
 Long Island City Athletics, Long Island City.
 Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Madison Square A. C., New York City.
 Mamaroneck Recreation League, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 Marathon Athletic Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 McCaddin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mercury Athletic Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Millrose Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Mohegan Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Morningside Athletic and Social Club, New York, N. Y.
 Morris Evening High School, New York, N. Y.
 Mott Haven Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.
 Newark Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J.
 New Britain Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Conn.
 New Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J.
 New Polo A. A., New York, N. Y.
 New West Side Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 New York Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 New York Swimming Association, New York, N. Y.
 New York Turn Verein, New York, N. Y.
 Ninth Regiment A. A., New York, N. Y.
 North Buffalo Catholic A. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
 North Buffalo Catholic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Northern A. C. (Nordicka Athletklubben), Unionport, New York, N. Y.
 Norwegian-American A. A., New York, N. Y.
 Norwegian Turn Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Original Trojan Athletic Club, Hartford, Conn.
 Passaic Valley Canoe Club, Paterson, N. J.
 Pastime Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Paterson Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J.
 Paulist Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Pennant Social and Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
 Public Schools Athletic League, New York, N. Y.
 Recreation Center Athletic League, New York, N. Y.
 Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester, N. Y.
 San Salvador K. of C., New York, N. Y.
 Second Battalion Athletic Association, Naval Militia, New York, N. Y.
 Senators Athletic Club, Unionport, N. Y.

Senior Boys' Club St. Thomas Church, Mamaronock, N. Y.	Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.	Trinity Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.	Troy Y. M. C. A., Troy, N. Y.
Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.	Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
South Paterson Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J.	Twenty-first Separate Co., Troy, N. Y.
Sprocket Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, N. Y.	Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
St. Ann's, Jr., Holy Name Society, New York, N. Y.	Una Club, New York, N. Y.
St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.	Union Branch Y. M. C. A., Bronx, New York, N. Y.
St. George's Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.	Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.
St. Joseph's Club, Troy, N. Y.	Walton Athletic Club, Lockport, N. Y.
St. Mary's Temperance Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J.	Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J.
St. Michael's Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.	West End Athletic Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
St. Paul's Temperance Guild, New York, N. Y.	West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
Sunday Schools Athletic League, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Winfield Athletic Club, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.
Swedish - American Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Xavier Athletic Association, New York, N. Y.
Swedish Gymnastic Society, New York, N. Y.	Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Yonkers, N. Y.
	Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, N. Y.
	Young Men's League, Ozone Park, N. Y.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Maryland Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md.	National Guard, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Suburban Club, Baltimore, Md.	Washington Grove A. A., Washington, D. C.
Public Athletic League, Baltimore, Md.	Walbrook A. C., Baltimore, Md.
Fifth Regiment A. A., Baltimore, Md.	Municipal Games Association, Baltimore, Md.
Washington Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.	Carroll Institute, Washington, D. C.
Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md.	Richmond College Athletic Association, Richmond, Va.
Cross Country Club, Baltimore, Md.	George Washington University Athletic Association, Washington, D. C.
Mount Washington Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md.	
Central Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, Md.	

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Acme Athletic Association, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.	Brookline Gymnasium Athletic Association, Brookline, Mass.
Armory Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.	Brookline Swimming Club, Brookline, Mass.
Armory Athletic Association, Providence, R. I.	Cambridgeport Gymnasium Association, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.	Cathedral Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.
Boston Playground Association, Boston, Mass.	Catholic Institute Association, Valley Falls, R. I.
Boston Y. M. C. Union, Boston, Mass.	Claremont Athletic Club, Roslindale (Boston), Mass.
Brockton Agricultural Society, Brockton, Mass.	Cleveland Club, Boston, Mass.

Columbia Athletic Club, Cambridge, Mass.	Pawtucket Athletic Club, Pawtucket, R. I.
East Boston Athletic Association, East Boston (Boston), Mass.	Posse Gymnastic Club, Boston, Mass.
Eighth Company C. A. C., M. V. M., Boston, Mass.	Providence Athletic Club, Providence, R. I.
Forest Hills Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.	Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.
Haverhill Alumni Athletic Association, Haverhill, Mass.	St. Alphonsus Association, Boston, Mass.
Interscholastic Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.	St. Anthony Unions, Allston (Boston), Mass.
Irish-American Athletic Club, Providence, R. I.	St. Charles Athletic Association, Waltham, Mass.
Lawrence Light Guard Athletic Association, Medford, Mass.	St. Joseph's Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.
Lowell Military League, Lowell, Mass.	St. Joseph's C. T. A. S., Lynn, Mass.
Lynn Gentlemen's Driving Club, Lynn, Mass.	St. Peter's Institute, Cambridge, Mass.
Lynn Y. M. C. A., Lynn, Mass.	South Barre Social and Athletic Club, South Barre, Mass.
North Cambridge Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.	South Boston Athletic Club, South Boston (Boston), Mass.
North Dorchester A. A., Dorchester (Boston), Mass.	South End Athletic Club, Roxbury, Mass.
Norwood Press Club, Norwood, Mass.	Springfield Diocesan Union, Springfield, Mass.
Oakdale Athletic Association, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.	Svea Gymnastic Club, Cambridge, Mass.
	Viking Club, Cambridge, Mass.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

First Regiment Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.	Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Banking, Chicago, Ill.
Naval Reserve Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.	Canton Y. M. C. A., Canton, Ohio.
Central Turn Verein, Chicago, Ill.	Wilson Avenue Bathing Beach, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.	Marion Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Chicago Swimming Club, Chicago, Ill.	Gaelic Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee, Wis.	Sodality Athletic Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.	United Scotch Society, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sleipner Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
North Side Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.	Cathedral Athletic Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
White Eagles Turn Society, Chicago, Ill.	Daily News Amateur Marathon Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
Church Athletic League of Maywood, Maywood, Ill.	American Roller and Cycle Club, Chicago, Ill.
South Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.	Opportunity Club, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.	Knights of Columbus Athletic Association, Galveston, Tex.
Beavers Athletic Association, New Orleans, La.	Nashville Athletic Club, Nashville, Tenn.
Birmingham Athletic Club, Birmingham, Ala.	New Orleans Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.
C. O. D. Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.	Phoenix Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.
Houston Carnival and Athletic Association, Houston, Tex.	Pinks Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.

Playground Athletic League, Birmingham, Ala.
 Royal Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.
 Sacred Heart Usher Society, New Orleans, La.
 Shreveport Athletic Association, Shreveport, La.
 Southern Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.
 Sts. Peter and Paul's Usher Society, New Orleans, La.

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
 Young Men's Christian Association, Birmingham, Ala.
 Young Men's Christian Association, New Orleans, La.
 Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, La.
 Young Men's Hebrew Association, New Orleans, La.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Southwark Field Club, 8th & Biglow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lawndale Field Club, Lawndale, Pa.
 Veteran Athletes, Philadelphia, Pa.
 St. Gregory's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phila. Swimming Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bethayres A. C., Bethayres, Pa.
 Sharpless A. A., West Chester, Pa.
 High School of Norristown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Walnut Lane A. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Aquinas Catholic Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ridley Park A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Somerton A. C., Somerton, Pa.
 Military A. L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tacony Field Club, Tacony, Philadelphia.
 Quaker City A. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bustleton Field Club, Bustleton, Philadelphia.
 Holmesburg A. C., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.
 Wissinoming Field Club, Wissinoming, Philadelphia.

Wissahickon C. C., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bristol A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frankford Field Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bridesburg F. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fox Chase F. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Torresdale A. C., Torresdale, Philadelphia.
 1st Regiment A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 United Irish Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Allied Court of Foresters, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Five Mile Beach A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Artisan's Athletic Assn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Germantown Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa.
 A. A. A. Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
 East Liberty Aquatic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Trenton Y. M. C. A., Trenton, N. J.
 Fort Pitt A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Aberdeen Athletic Club, Aberdeen, Wash.
 Astoria Amateur Athletic Club, Astoria, Ore.
 Ballard Amateur Athletic Club, Ballard, Wash.
 Catholic Young Men's Club, Portland, Ore.
 Interscholastic League, Portland, Ore.
 Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Portland, Ore.
 National Guard Athletic Association, Seattle, Wash.

Norwegian Turner Society, Seattle, Wash.
 Portland Rowing Club, Portland, Ore.
 Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle, Wash.
 Seattle Public Schools League, Seattle, Wash.
 Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, Spokane, Wash.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
 Vancouver Athletic Club, Vancouver, B. C.
 Washington Athletic Club, Seattle, Wash.

PACIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Academic Athletic League of California.	Reliance Athletic Club.
American Football Association.	San Francisco Public Schools Athletic League.
Auditorium Athletic Club.	St. Mary's College.
Bay Counties Athletic League.	Sacred Heart College.
Belmont Military Academy.	San Francisco Athletic League.
Barbarian Athletic Club.	Stanford University.
California Association Football League.	Stanford University Interscholastic Association.
California Athletic Club.	Swedish-American Athletic Club.
Catholic Schools Athletic League.	Siaplamat Indians.
Century Athletic Club.	Santa Clara College.
Columbia Athletic Club.	Stockton Athletic Association.
Columbia Park Boys Clubs.	Sacramento Athletic Club.
Dreamland Athletic Club.	San Francisco Y. M. C. A.
Hitchcock Military Academy.	Visitation Valley Athletic Club.
Irish-American Athletic Club.	University of California.
Metropolitan Athletic Club.	United Railroads Athletic Club.
Mission Athletic Club.	Wieniawski Gymnasium.
Oakland Church Athletic League.	Western Athletic Club.
Olympic Athletic Club.	Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Pacific Association Amateur Oarsmen.	
Pacific Lacrosse Association.	
Portola Athletic Club.	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.

Denver A. C.	Electric Trainmen's Athletic Association.
Y. M. C. A., Denver.	Denver University.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.	State School of Mines.
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.	

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.	St. Leo's Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Central Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo.	Scottish Clans Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.
South Broadway Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.	Gaelic Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Broadway Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.	Irish Nationalists A. C., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis A. A. A., St. Louis, Mo.	Irish-American A. C., Kansas City, Mo.
First Missouri Regiment A. A., St. Louis, Mo.	Kansas City Athletic Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Crystal Natatorium Ice Skating Club, St. Louis, Mo.	Kansas City Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Mo.
St. Louis University A. A., St. Louis, Mo.	Dupont Manual Training School, Louisville, Ky.
Christian Brothers College A. A., St. Louis, Mo.	First Kentucky Regiment, Louisville, Ky.
Hibernian Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.	Kansas City Playgrounds Association, Kansas City, Mo.
Catholic Club, St. Louis, Mo.	
Young Men's Hebrew Association, St. Louis, Mo.	

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ASSOCIATION.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Academic Athletic Union, care S. E. Van Patten, South Pasadena, Cal.	Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.
Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal.	Southern California Swimming Association, Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Angeles County Academic League, Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal.
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.	University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
	Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.

There are 22,000 adult male persons who are registered amateur athletes, and about 400,000 members of public and parochial school athletic leagues affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union.

There are 10 other allied members who have in the neighborhood of 50,000 amateur athletes.

ALLIED MEMBERS.

North American Gymnastic Union.	The Amateur Fencers' League of America.
Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America.	The Federation of American Motorcyclists.
Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America.	Union des Societies Francaises de
Military Athletic League.	The International Skating Union.
National Cycling Association.	Sports Athletiques.

The following section of the Amateur Athletic Union by-laws defines what an amateur is, and it is thus required that the Olympian games be run up to that standard and no professional athletes are to be allowed to compete.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

No person shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this union who has (1) received or competed for compensation or reward, in any form, for the display, exercise, or example of his skill in or knowledge of any athletic exercise, or for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organization, or for becoming or continuing a member of any athletic organization, or received or accepted any prize or reward for an exhibition, or otherwise than in a recognized competition; or (2) has entered any competition under a name other than his own, or from a club of which he was not at that time a member in good standing; or (3) has knowingly entered any competition open to any professional or professionals, or has knowingly competed with any professional for any prize or token; or (4) has issued or allowed to be issued in his behalf any challenge to compete against any professional, or for money, or (5) has pawned, bartered, or sold any prize won in athletic competition.

The Olympian games will consist of walking, running, weight throwing, weight lifting, jumping, vaulting, archery, bicycling, fencing, football, baseball, gymnastics, hockey, lacrosse, tennis, canoeing, rowing, polo, racquets, shooting, skating, swimming, wrestling, yachting, motor races, basket ball, and other tests of skill, speed, and strength.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES,

New York City, February 10, 1911.

Mr. Wm. A. SCHLOBOHM,

Washington D. C.

MY DEAR SCHLOBOHM: Your communication of the 9th has been received and noted. I am sending you to-night under separate cover copies of the Athletic Almanac for three years, containing matter in relation to the Olympic games. On page 51 of the book on Olympic games in Athens, 1906, you will find that the French, Swedish, Austrian, and German teams did receive government help. The

Greek Government did appropriate in the neighborhood of a couple of hundred thousand dollars to finance the games.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES E. SULLIVAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

[Extract, p. 51, Olympian games, 1906, by James E. Sullivan.]

It certainly must have been pleasing to the Greek committee, particularly His Royal Highness the crown prince, to have every government of the world cooperate with him and the Greek committee toward making the Olympic games of 1906 the most remarkable function in the history of Olympic games since their revival.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, officially recognized the Olympic games by the appointment of a commissioner. England, Germany, France, Sweden, Holland, Norway, Denmark, and other countries were likewise represented by one or more commissioners: thus giving to the Olympic games of 1906 an official standing that they never had before.

The fact that the governments officially recognized the Olympic games proves conclusively that the international Olympic games of the future will be more than mere athletic functions. The Olympic games of 1906 also proved that many governments did more than officially recognize the Olympic games; for many of the teams that visited Athens during 1906 had part of their expenses defrayed by their government.

The American team was sent on money received by popular subscription; and much of this money was raised owing to the fact that our worthy President, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, approved of the plan and accepted the position of honorary president of the American Olympic committee.

The English team also had their expenses paid, or part of them, to the Olympic games by popular subscription.

Sweden's team, numbering 90 men, received 5,000 kronens from the Government; and they raised, by private subscription, 5,000 kronens more.

The French team received 10,000 francs (\$2,500) from the Government, and 3,000 francs (\$750) from the city of Paris.

The Government of Norway gave 3,000 kronens (\$810) toward the expenses of their team.

The Austrian team received from the city of Vienna a donation of 1,000 kronens (\$200). Twenty-nine men represented Austria.

The team from Germany received from the Government 12,000 marks (\$2,850); the balance came from subscription. No less than 19 men on the German team paid their own expenses.

A great deal of credit must be given to the Greek committee for its liberal contribution to each foreign committee. It contributed liberally toward the expenses of all teams that competed in the Olympic games.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1911.*

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: During the hearings on H. R. 32176 before your committee on February 10 the question was raised as to whether or not any of the funds of the United States had been used for athletic purposes in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at which the Olympian games of 1904 were held. I beg to call your attention to the final report of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission filed on February 8, 1906, and published as Senate Document 202, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.

On page 143, under Exhibit G, for construction, it will be seen that \$16,000 was expended for the construction of the field and track



on which the games were held. Page 145, under head of exhibits division, Exhibit J shows a further expenditure for physical culture of \$87,876.53. This will show that a total of over \$103,000 was devoted to physical training at that exposition.

On page 142, Exhibit F, miscellaneous collections, will show a refund of \$3,495.31 from the physical-culture fund.

The final report of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission, filed February 23, 1909, Senate Document 735, Sixtieth Congress, second session, shows that \$3,000 was spent for the construction of the athletic field, while the contests held there can in no way be compared with the world-wide attention the international Olympian games will attract.

Thanking you for your courtesy in hearing the claims of Cleveland for the 1916 Olympian games, and trusting to receive a favorable report, I am,

Respectfully,

WM. A. SCHLOBOHM.



GV 722

1916

.U4

Copy 2

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 029 819 153 2 •

Hollinger Corp.
pH 8.5